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CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

(RUSTIC CHIVALRY)

Melodrama in One Act

Libretto by
G. TARGIONI-TOZZETTI
and G. MENASCI

Music by

PIETRO MASCAGNI

Vocal and Piano Score by L. MUGNONE

The English Version by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

SODS

G. SCHIRMER, Inc., NEW YORK

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

(RUSTIC CHIVALRY)

FIRST PERFORMED AT ROME, MAY 17, 1890.

Characters of the Drama.

SANTUZZA,		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	Soprano.
LOLA,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			Mezzo-Soprano.
TURIDDU,			•		• .	•	• 1	•	• .		Tenor.
ALFIO,			•								Baritone.
LUCIA,	• •		•	•	•	•		•			Contraito.
			•	Ch	orus o	f Peas	ants.	•			

THE SCENE IS THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF A VILLAGE IN SICIEY. ON ONE SIDE IS THE CHURCH; ON THE OTHER A TAVERN; MEAN HOUSES ARE AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE. "TIS EASTER DAY.

The Story of Cavalleria Rusticana.

The librettists, Giovanni Targioni-Tozzetti and Guido Menasci, took their subject from a tale of Sicilian life by Giovanni Verga. This story had previously been dramatized and produced in Italian towns. Translated into French, it was played without success in Paris. The piece was made known to America by Alexander Salvini. Duse also appeared in it here.

Turiddu is a village fop. He loves in his way Lola and is beloved in her way by Lola. But he must serve in the army; when he returns, he finds Lola the wife of Alfio, a wagoner. Piqued, he seeks consolation in the love of Santuzza, whom he seduces; and she adores him. Lola in turn is exasperated. She woos Turiddu hotly, and he becomes a double traitor. Santuzza, Easter day, is under the ban of

the church. She cannot kneel before the altar in prayer and rejoicing. Knowing that Turiddu has been with Lola, she appeals to his former love, reminds him of his promises. As she kneels to him, and as Turiddu sulks, Lola crosses the square on her way to the church. The women exchange bitter words. Lola enters the church. Turiddu strikes Santuzza and follows Lola. Mad with jealousy, the deserted woman tells the whole story of her shame and the baseness of the guilty couple to the wagoner. The service is over, and there is mirth and there is drinking in front of the tavern. Alfio refuses to drink with Turiddu and bites his ear, a challenge to mortal combat. Turiddu, conscience-stricken, feeling the swift approach of death, bids his mother Lucia good-bye. Alfio kills him with his knife behind the scenes. Women rush upon the stage in terror. The cry is heard, "Neighbor Turiddu is murdered". Santuzza falls like a dead body.

This melo-drama has been compared to a tragic story by de Maupassant. It might with greater reason be likened unto "A Yorkshire Tragedy", that dreadful drama of the Elizabethan age, for in this opera is found an intensely passionate instinct rather than the faultless art of the Frenchman. In the opera, as in the short and brutal tragedy, are these elements: simple means employed by simple characters shake and harrow the spectator; the march of inevitable events rasps his nerves and takes away his breath; dramatic touches are blows in their directness; the occasional absence of judicious art is forgotten in the exhibition of fierce truth, and if the bloody chapter were continued, the mind and the body could not endure the strain.

The impressive characteristic of this music is its dramatic intensity. It is true that at times you are reminded of Bizet, Gounod, and Verdi. It is true that you feel the influence of Ponchielli, the master of Mascagni. But the voice that thrills is after all the voice of Mascagni. In his haste to tell his story he has no time to construct themes of balanced length. Phrases are short and intense; rhythm frets; dissonances rage and scream. There is feverish unrest from the beginning to the end; but the fever is the fever of a sturdy, hot-blooded youth, and not the artificial flush of a jaded maker of music. No wonder that the blasé audience of Europe, hearing this passionate, virile voice, was startled, forgot criticism, and hailed the apparition of a master.

PHILIP HALE.

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Finale	A voi tutti, salute! (Alfio, Turiddu, Lola, Lucia, San-	
	tuzza, Chorus)	30

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA



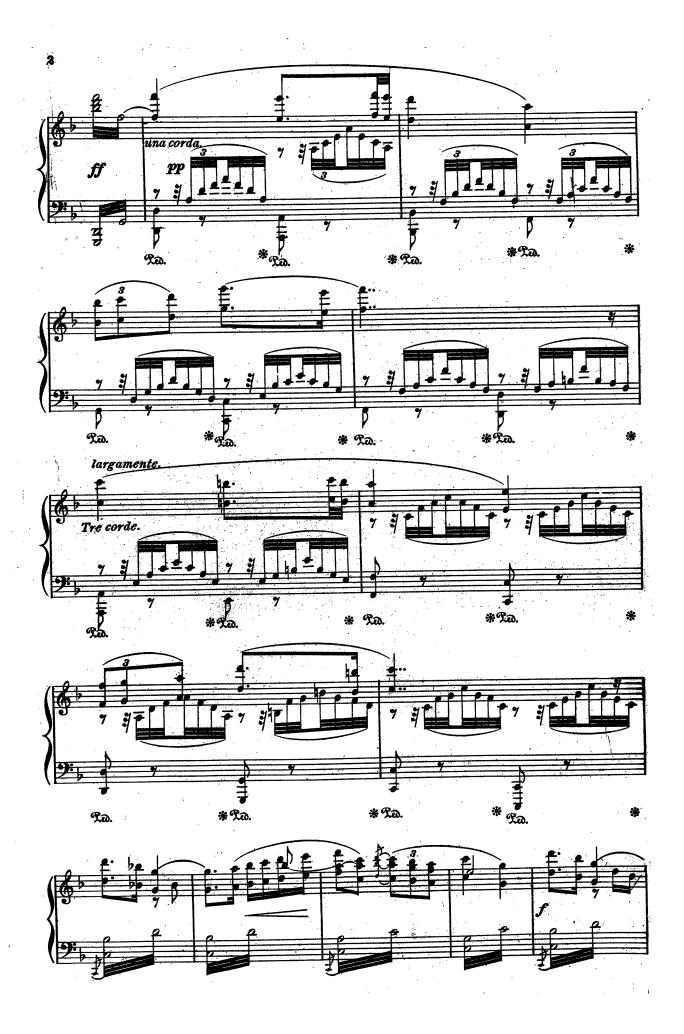
Cavalleria Rusticana.

(Rustic Chivalry.)

Melodrama in one Act by Pietro Mascagni.

Prelude.











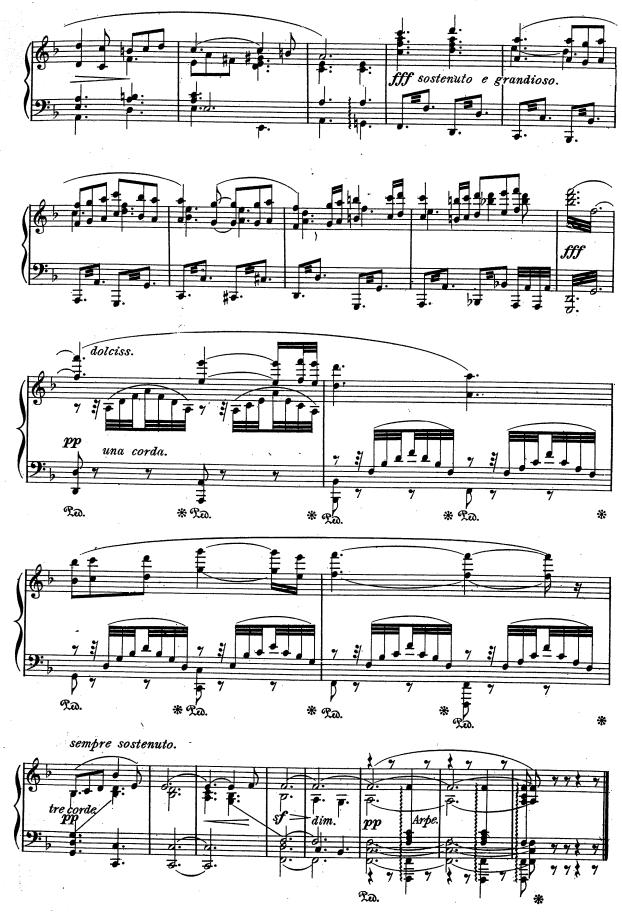












Coro d'Introduzione.

La scena rappresenta una piazza in un paese della Sicilia... Nel fondo, a destra, Chiesa con porta praticabile... A sinistrato steria e la casa di mamma Lucia. È il giorno di Pasqua.

Introductory Chorus.

The scene represents a village square in Sicily. In the background, at the right, a church with practicable doors. At the left the Inn and dwelling of Mamma Lucia. Easter-morning.

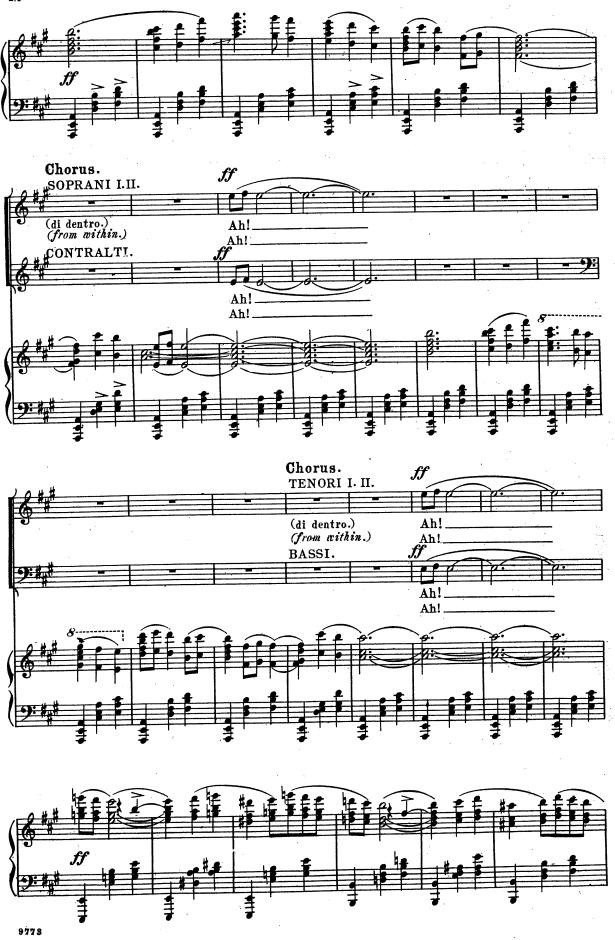


































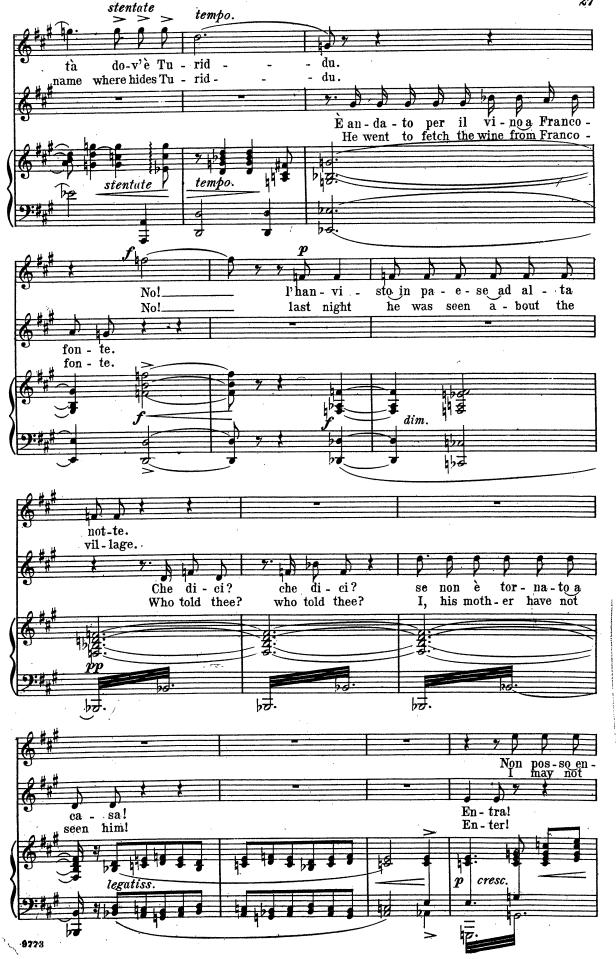




























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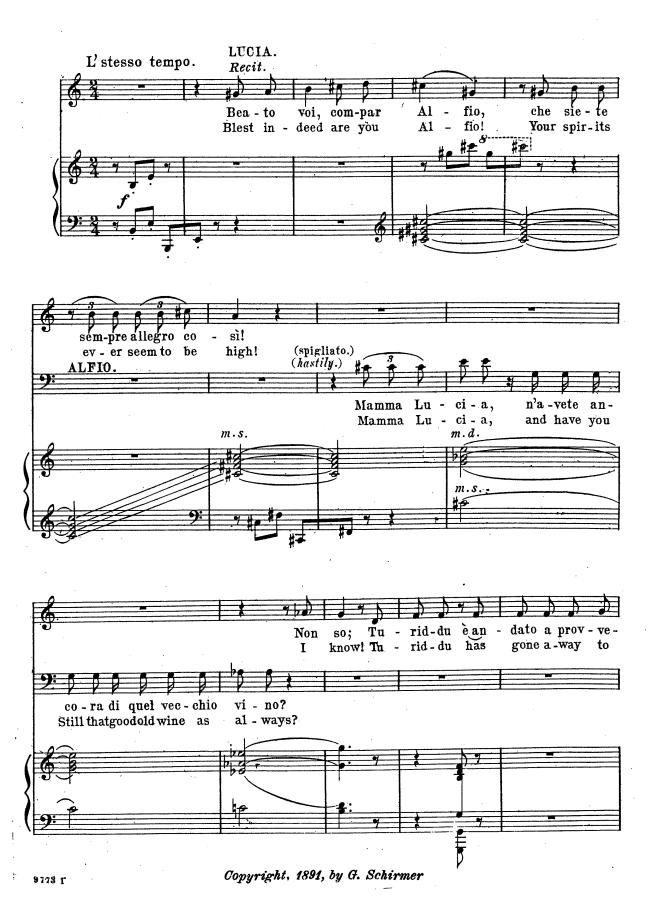


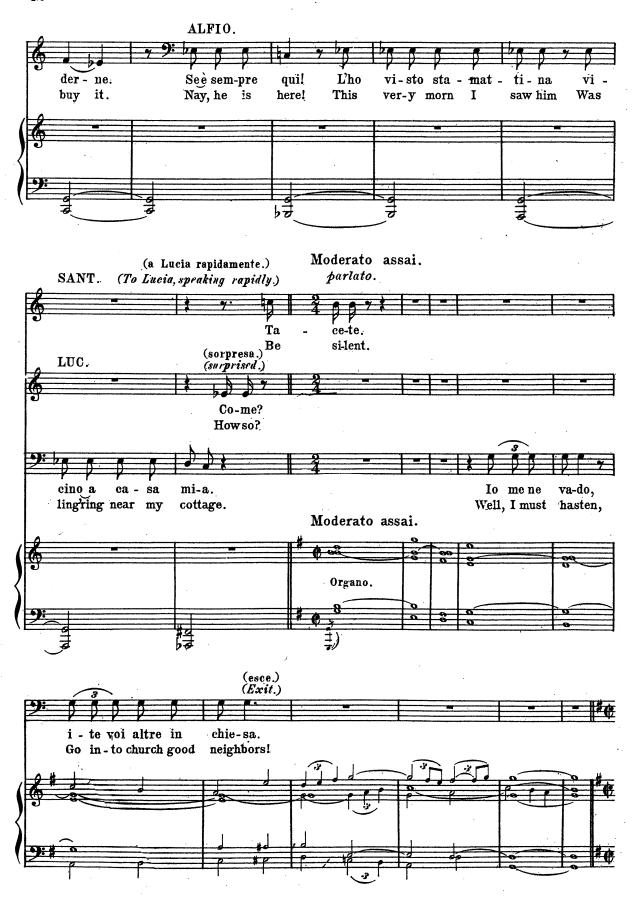


Regina Coeli.

Scena e Preghiera.

Scene and Prayer.





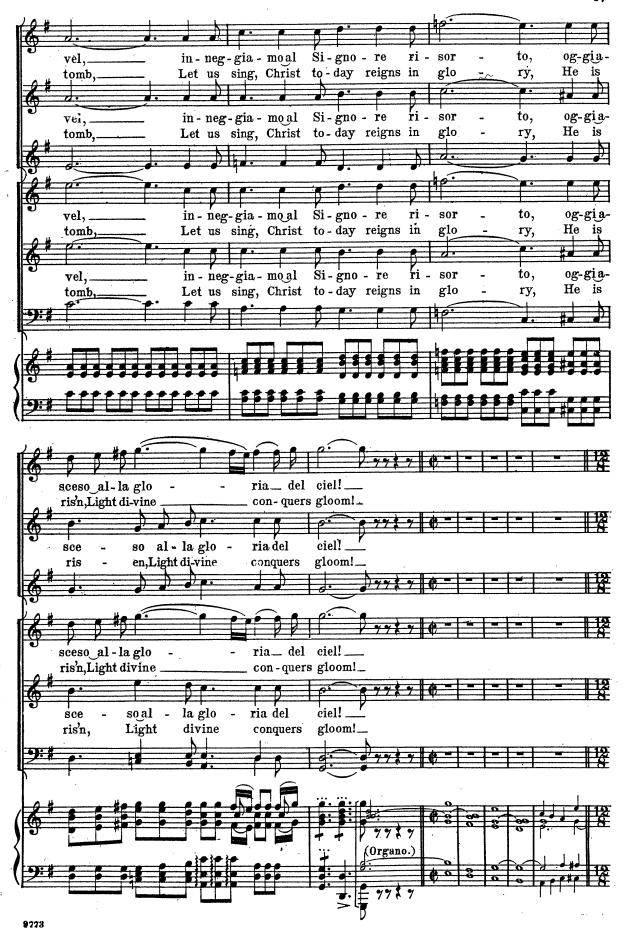




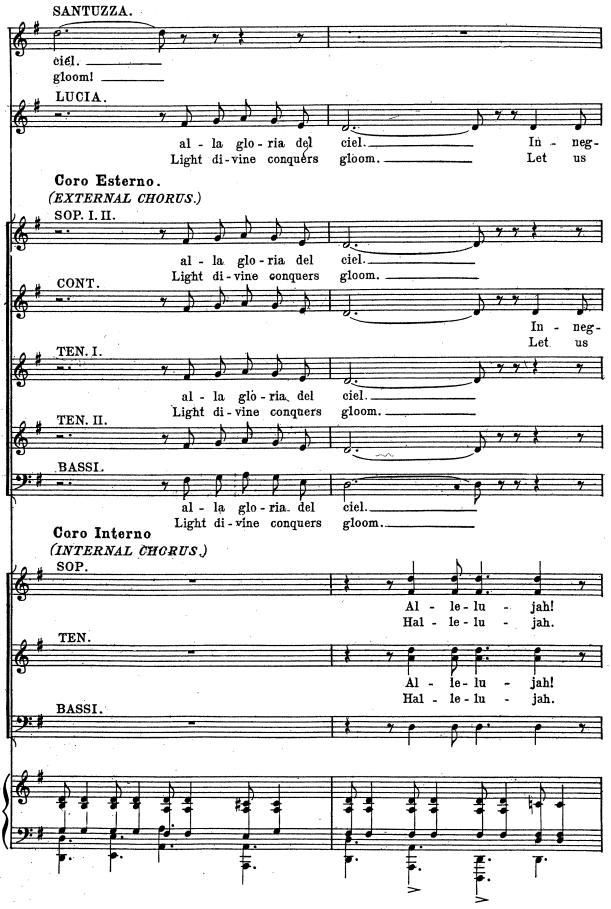
Coro esterno. (EXTERNAL CHORUS.) L'istesso tempo. (= 60) Largo maestoso. SOP.I. gia - moil Si-gnor non è mor to! Ei ful - gen - teha di-schiu - so la-He has rend - ed the veil sing Christ ourLord's wondrous sto ry! of the SOP. II. to! Ei ful - gen - teha di-schiu - so l'agia - moil Si-gnor non è mor sing Christ ourLord's wondrous sto He has rend - ed the veil of the ry! CONT. TEN. I. Ei ful - gen - teha di-schiu - so l'ato! gia - moil Si-gnor non è He has rend - ed the veil of the sing Christ ourLord's wondrous sto ry! TEN.II. Ei ful - gen - teha di-schiu - so l'agia - mo,il Si-gnor non è mor to! sing Christ our Lord's wondrous sto BASSI. He has rend - ed the veil of the ry! L'istesso tempo.(4=.60) Largo maestoso. * * * * * neg-gia - moal Si-gno - re vel. in ri - sor to og-giasing! Christ to-day reigns in He tomb, Let glo ry, is gia - moal Si-gno - re ri - sor vel, to og-giain ne sing! Christ to-day reigns in He is tomb, Let glo ry, us ri - sor - to in glo - ry, vel, in ne - gia - moal Si-gno - re ri - sor to og-gia-He is sing! Christ to-day reigns in tomb, Let glo ry, vel, in ne - gia - moal Si-gno - re ri - sor to og-giatomb, Let us sing! Christ to - day reigns in glo ry, He is

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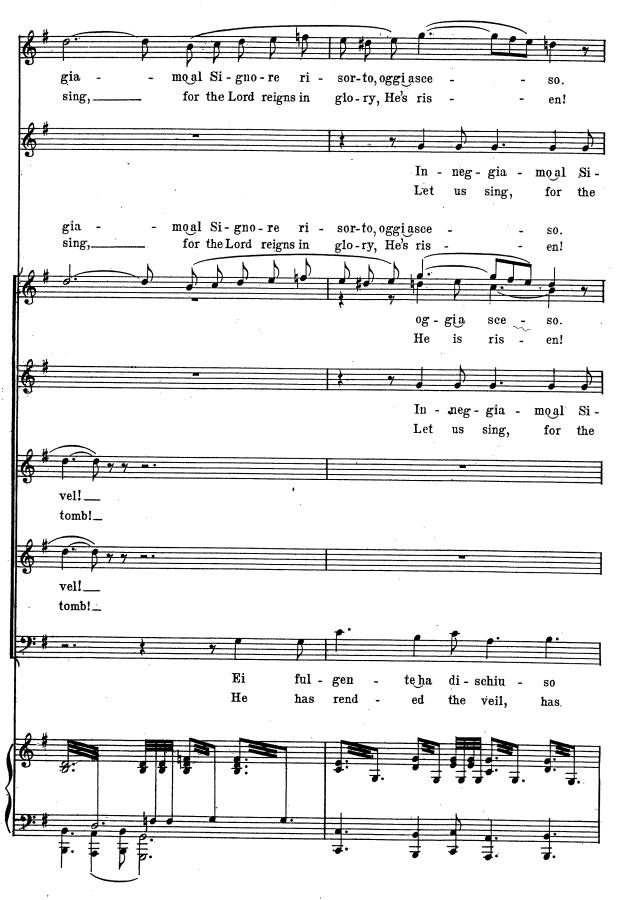


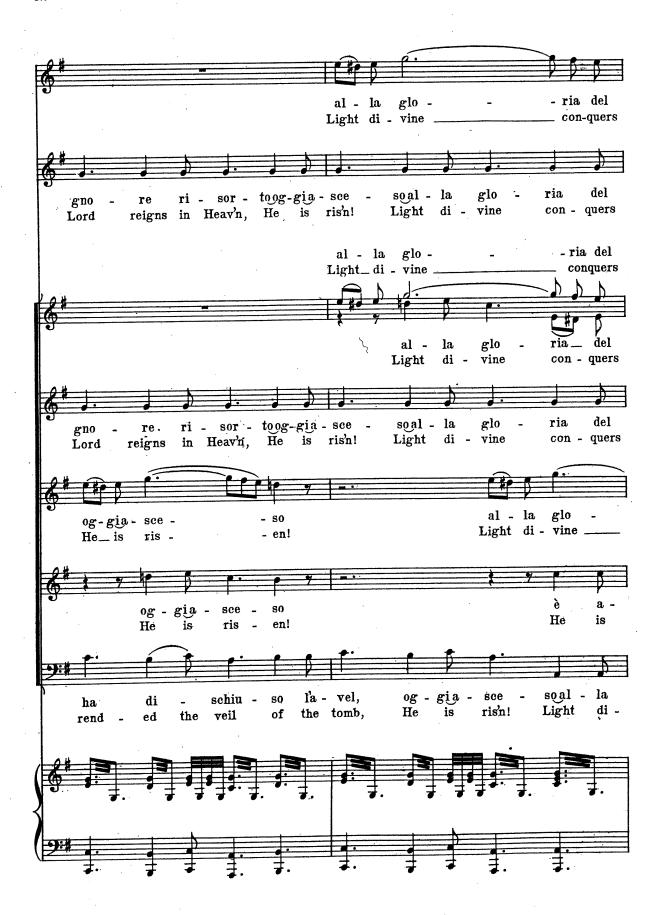


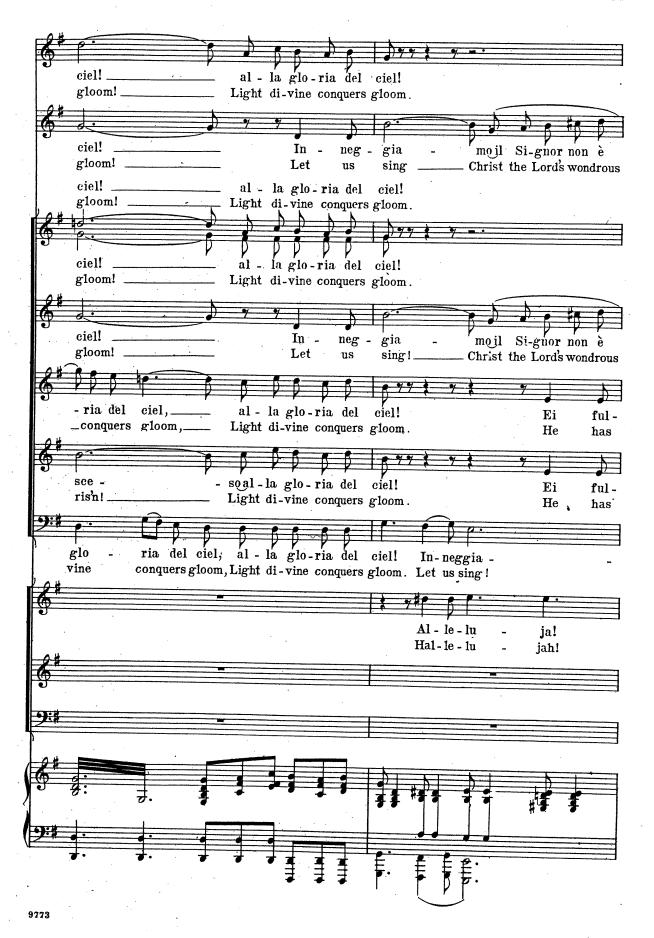










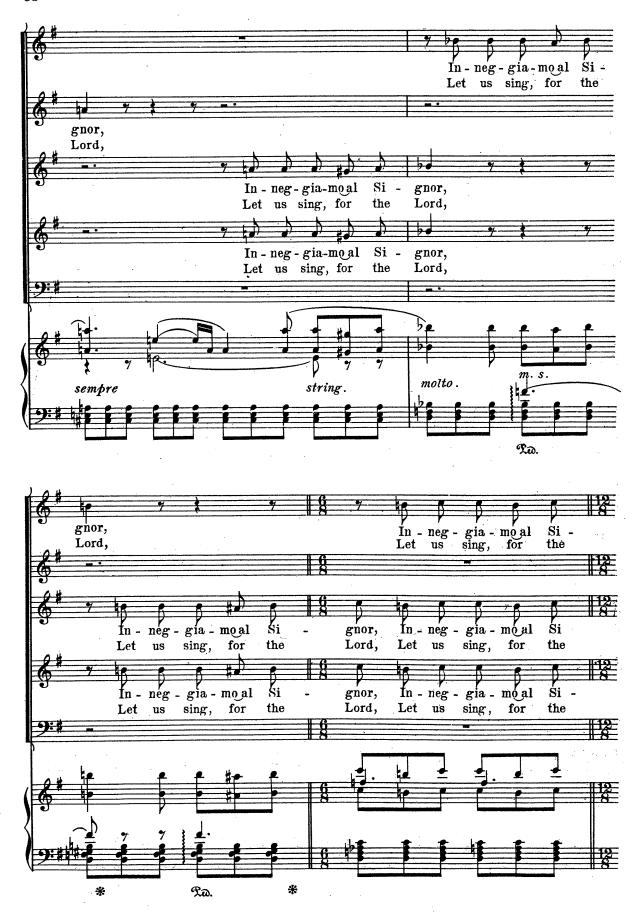
















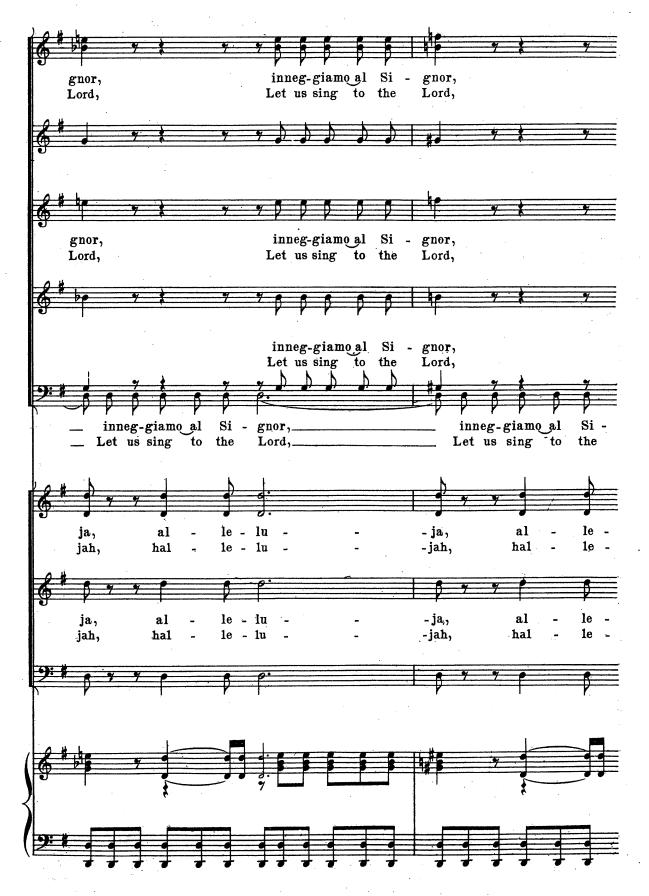


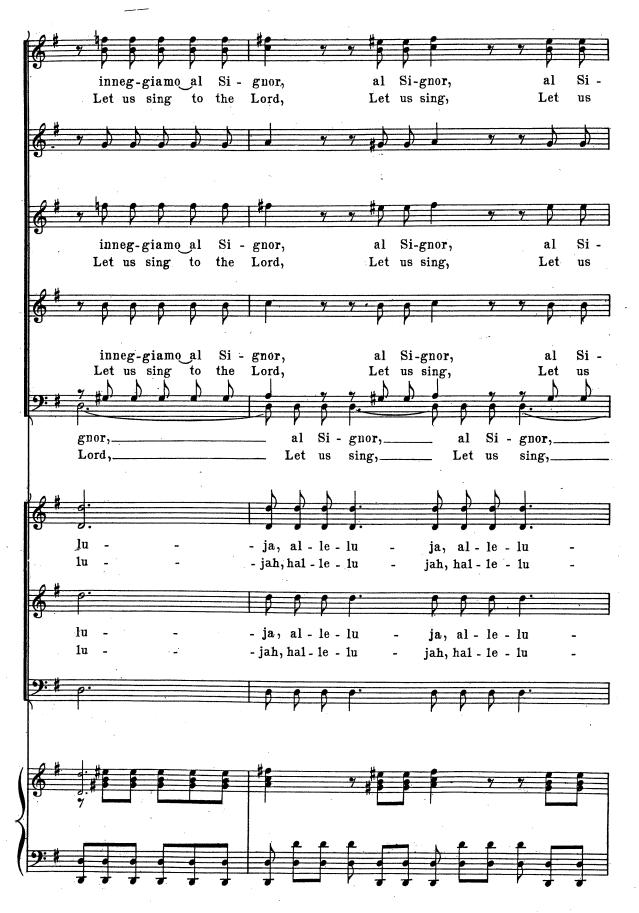




















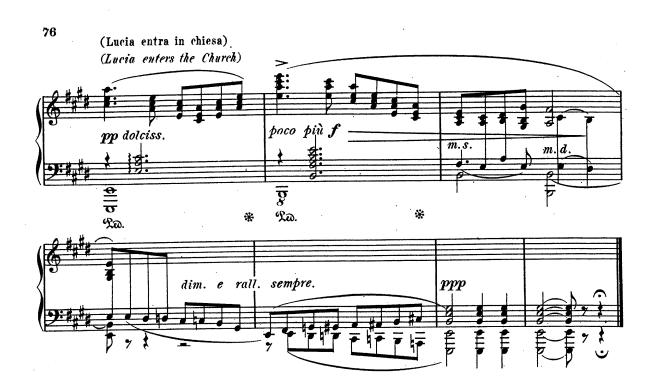












Duetto.





















1) Imitazione di un vecchio stornello. (Imitation of an old ditty)



















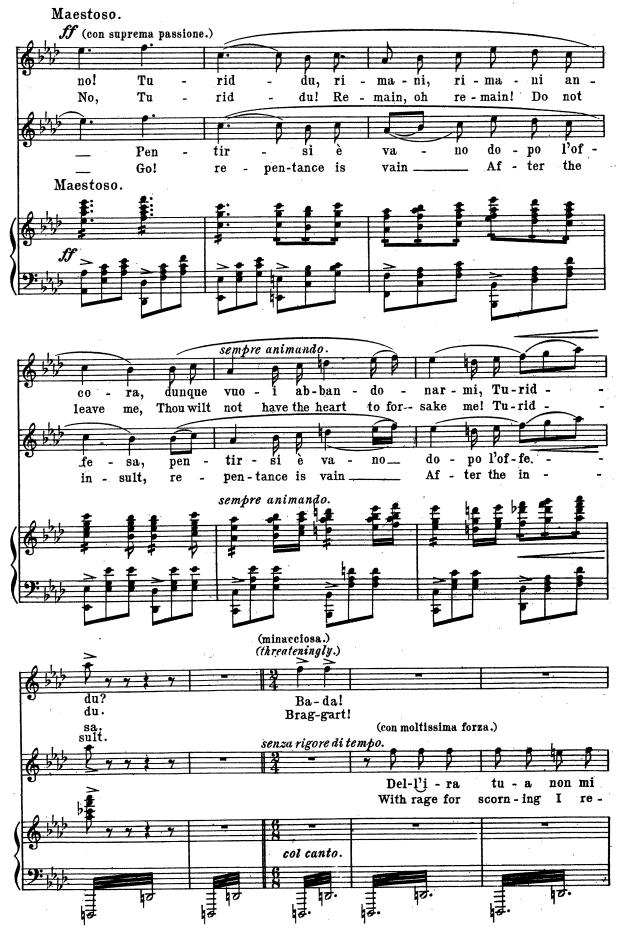


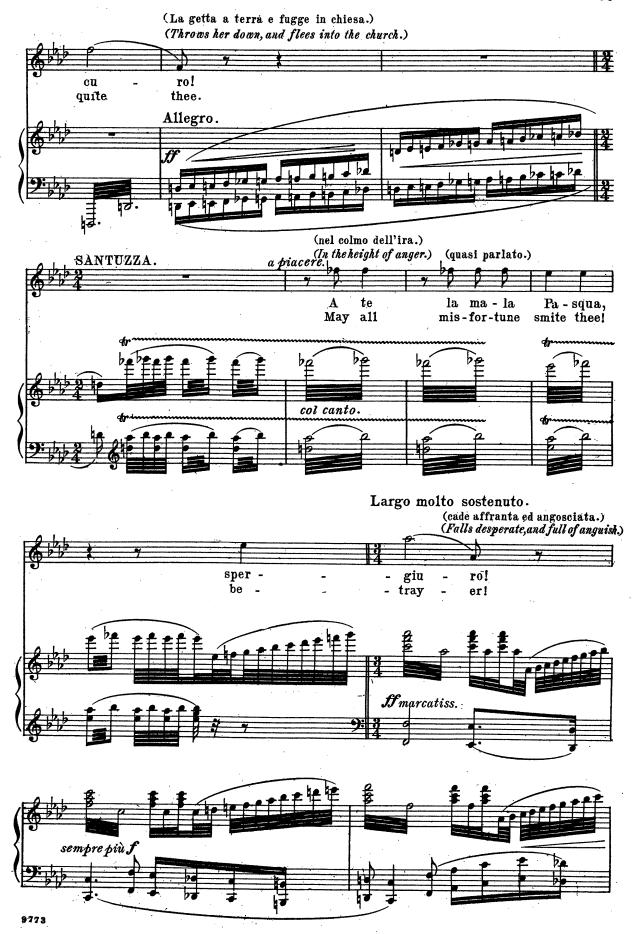




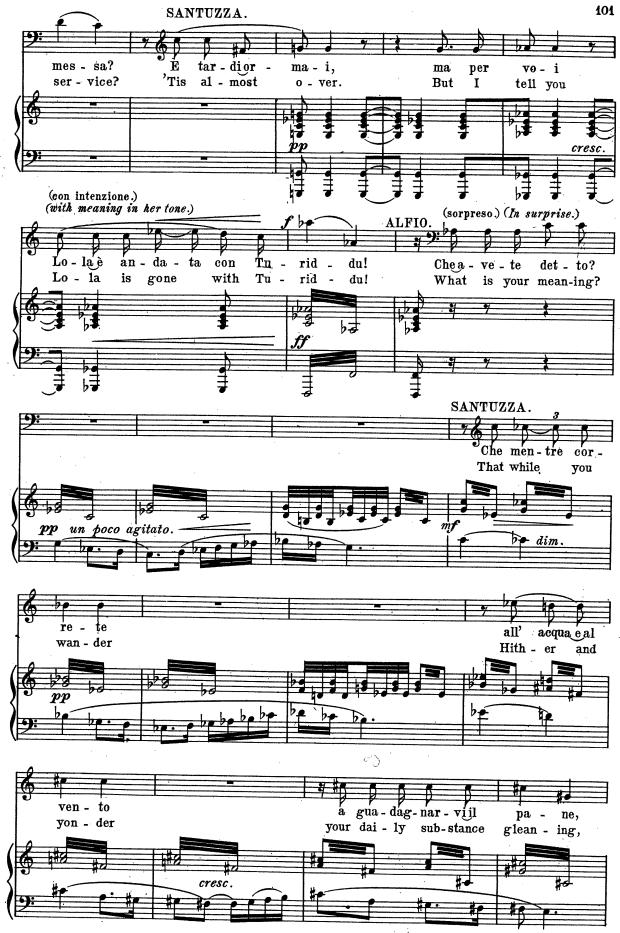








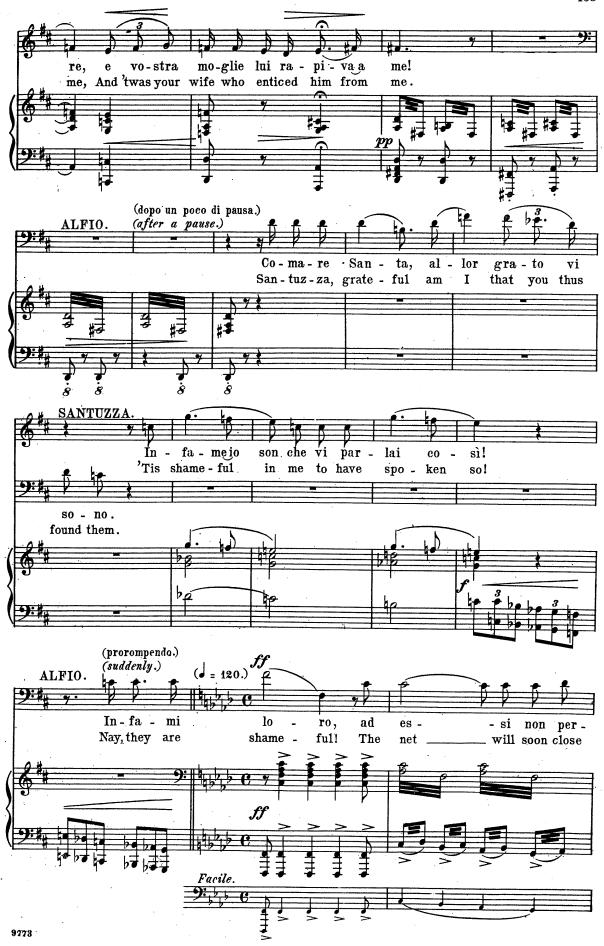








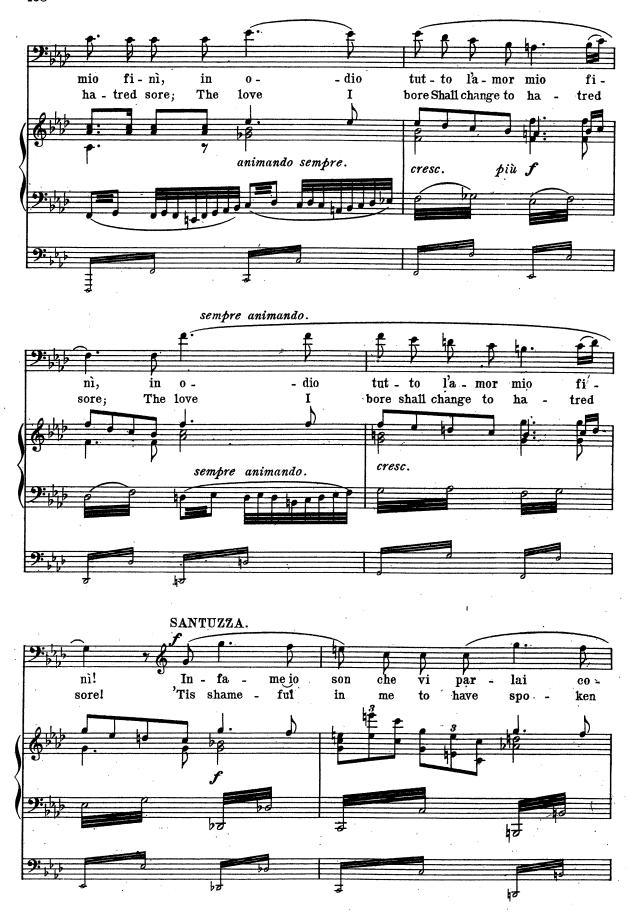


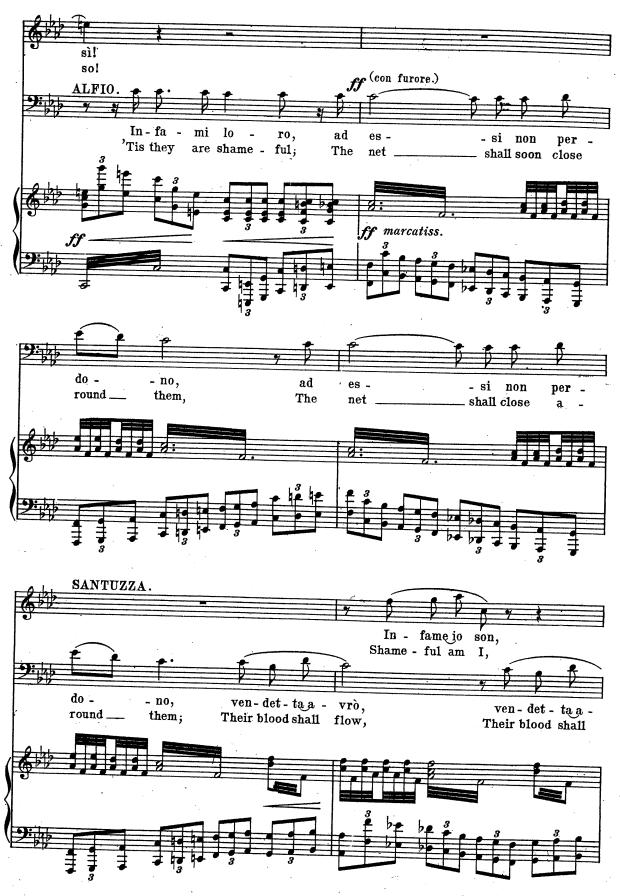








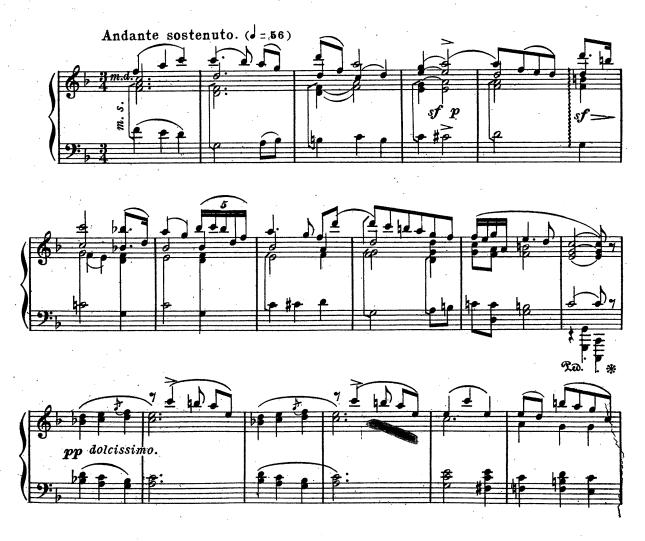




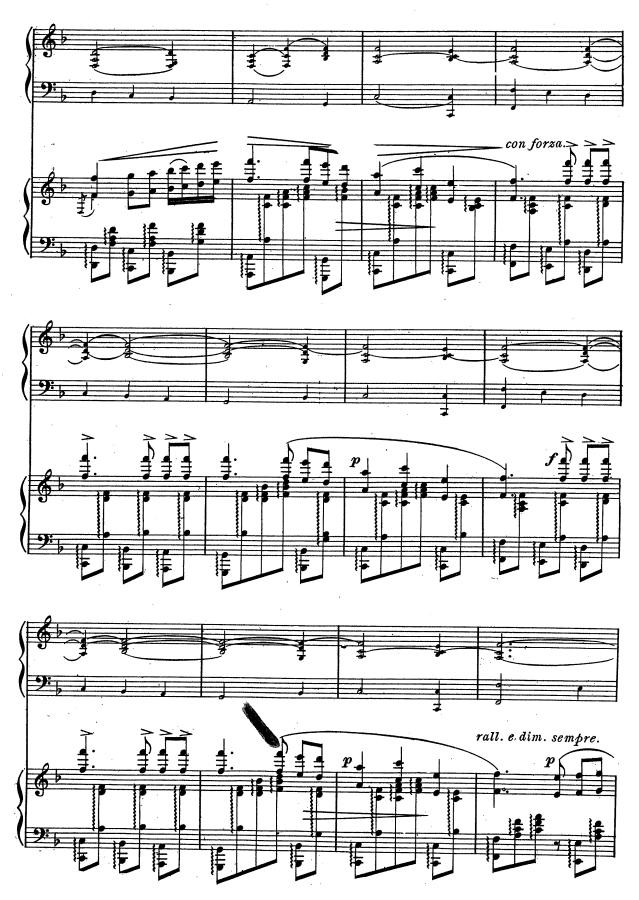




Intermezzo.









Scena Coro e Brindisi.

Scena Chorus and Brindisi.























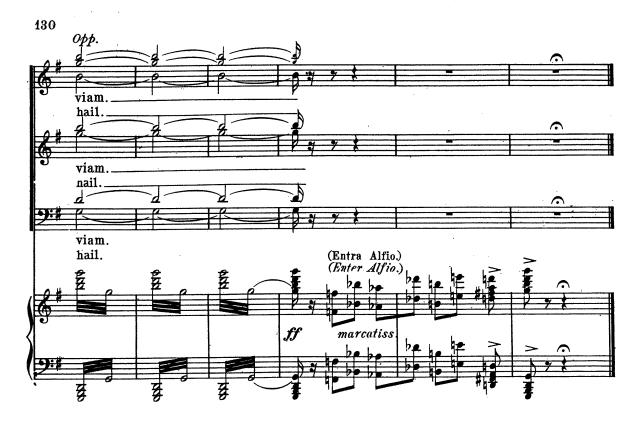












Finale.





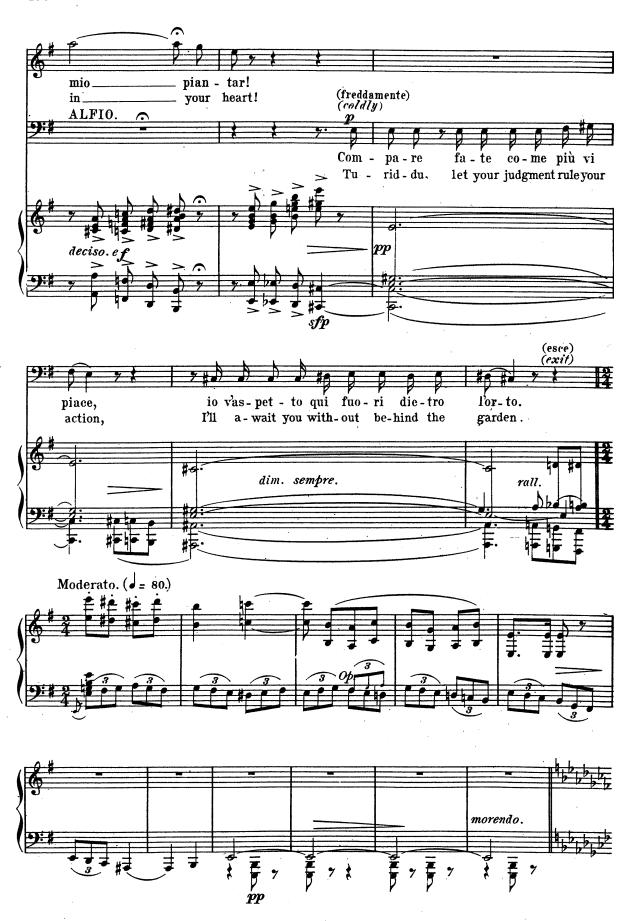
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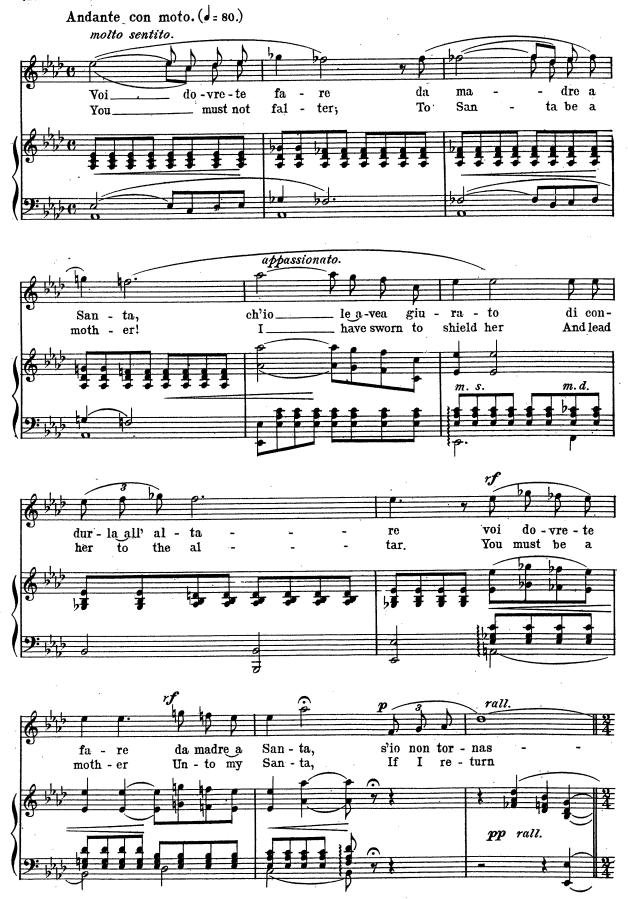






















(Cala rapidamente la tela.)
(Curtain falls rapidly.)

Vivacissimo. (d=192)







